

The Glasgow Times.

CLARK H. GREEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

DEVOTED TO POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM,
INvariably IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 15.

GLASGOW, MO., THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 21, 1854.

NO. 30.

TALLY & MATTHEWS,
CABINET MAKERS,
Corner Second and Market Sts., Glasgow.
Will make to order, in the neatest and most fashionable style, and from the best materials all kinds of Furniture.
Particular attention paid to making Coffins.
Also—Patent Metallic Coffins kept constantly on hand.
September 2, 1852.

THOS. SHACKELFORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, GLASGOW, MO.,
Will practice in the Courts of Howard, Saline, Cooper, Randolph and Chariton counties. Office on first street.

W. H. SWITZER,
Attorney at Law, Brunswick, Mo.,
Practices in the Courts of Chariton and adjoining counties, and pays prompt attention to the collection of claims. [aug11]

A. F. DENNY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ST. LOUIS, MO.,
Will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to him.
Office in the new Post Office buildings.
May 13, 1852.

CARLOS BOARDMAN,
Attorney at Law, Lincoln, Mo.,
Will continue the practice of the Law in Lincoln and the adjoining counties. All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.
April 3, 1851.

JOHN C. CRAWLEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Keytesville, Mo.,
Will practice in Chariton and adjoining counties; prosecute all claims entrusted to him with promptness, and give special attention to Administration business.
Office up stairs in the Court House.
March 31, 1853.

LUTHER T. COLLIER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CHILICOTHE, LIVINGSTON COUNTY, MISSOURI.
Will attend to all business entrusted to his care in the counties of Livingston, Grundy, Davies, Carroll, Linn, Chariton and Randolph.
November 24, 1853—14

THOMAS B. REED,
Attorney at Law,
Huntsville, Missouri.
Office on south side of Main street fronting the Clerks Office.
June 28th 1853.

G. H. BURKHARDT,
Attorney at Law, Huntsville, Mo.,
Will practice law in the counties of Randolph, Chariton, Howard, Boone, Monroe, Adair and Schuyler. All business entrusted to him will receive his prompt attention.
Office in the second story above McCampbell & Coate's store.
Oct 24—34.

DR. T. H. GRAVES,
Respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Brunswick and its vicinity.
Office at Drug Store of R. H. Dickey & Co.
[June 20—Sept.]

S. H. BAILEY,
WHOLESALE CONFECTIONER,
Corner Second and Pine Streets,
ST. LOUIS, MO.,
Would respectfully call your attention to his large and complete assortment of
LARGE AND SMALL STICK CANDY
SUGAR PLUMS, ALMOND COMFITS,
Rock Candy, Kisses and Lozenges.
Also his assortment of Fancy Kiss papers, Fancy Boxes, Cornucopias, &c., for confectionary.
His articles are manufactured expressly for the Country trade and his superior quality is well attested by the large and increasing sales and the ready well established reputation which they have acquired, believed to surpass that of any other establishment in St. Louis.
Orders solicited and promptly supplied.
October 7, 1853.

TO MERCHANTS AND PRODUCE SHIPPERS.
THE undersigned, as agents of the Protection and Aetna Insurance Companies of Hartford, Connecticut, respectfully inform merchants and produce shippers that they are prepared to issue cargo policies covering shipments by all the routes of transportation on the best and most accommodative terms. All such policies issued by us are entitled to an unconditional return of 25 per cent on settlement.
PERRY & BARTHOLOW, Agents.
Glasgow, Jan 26.

GLASGOW LIVERY STABLE.
NEW ARRANGEMENT.
The subscriber begs to announce to his friends and the public that he has purchased the interest of his late partner in the Glasgow Livery Stable, and will continue the business at the old stand, where he will at all times be prepared to accommodate the travelling public, or pleasure parties, with SADDLE HORSES, BUGGIES and CARRIAGES.
The stock and vehicles are good, and constant additions will be made, as the business may require.
A GOOD HEARSE
and carriages always ready to attend Funerals in the place or vicinity.
Accounts with permanent citizens kept as usual, but in consequence of recent heavy losses, transient persons and "young men about town" will be expected to deal on the CASH principle.
A. A. PUGH.
Glasgow, March 2, 1854.

HORSES CURED.
The subscriber will give particular attention to the diseases of Horses, such as Big Head, Poll Evil, Fistula, Ring Bone, Spavin, and all other diseases, warranting a cure or no pay. Having engaged the services of a gentleman experienced in horses and their diseases, those having diseased animals would do well to give him a call. Horses left in his charge will be grain fed or pastured, as the nature of the case may require, on moderate terms.
A. A. PUGH.

Lands for Sale or Lease.
I have for sale or lease, on accommodation terms, both improved and unimproved farms in Howard, Chariton, Linn, Carroll and Saline counties. For particulars apply at my residence near Glasgow.
TALTON TURNER.
Glasgow, November 24, 1853—14

JEWELRY.—A large and well assorted lot of Jewelry.
GREENBAUM & BARTHS
Fayette, Mo. 11.

Randolph House,
MAIN STREET, HUNTSVILLE, MISSOURI.
L. HEETHER, Proprietor.
THE public are informed that I have opened a commodious house for the accommodation of travelers and boarders, which shall be kept in a style inferior to none and superior to most in the country.
November 17th, 1853.

BRUNSWICK HOUSE,
By N. HARRY.
THE subscriber has removed his Hotel to the two large and commodious buildings on Main street, a few doors below Isaac Brinkley's Store and nearly opposite that of N. & A. Johnson where he will be pleased to see his old friends and the public generally, pledging himself to give every exertion to give satisfaction.
He has a good Stable, and Lots for cattle and horses. A Bar, elegantly fitted up and supplied with the choicest liquors, is attached to the Hotel. The Stage Office for the Western and Northern Mail is kept at this house; and all persons traveling on either line will receive prompt attention.
The public are assured that he is not a Blue, but a "true blue," and by stopping at his house they will find it to their interest.
Although my opponent of the "City Hotel" has endeavored to monopolize the trade, by renting my late stand over my head, I hope the traveling public will give me a call and test my ability to cater to their wants.
N. HARRY.
August 11, 1853—14.

Glasgow House,
WATER STREET,
GLASGOW, MO.
The subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the travelling public that he has taken the above House, and having refitted and refurnished it, is prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with a call.
A good stable attached to the House, attended by careful hostlers.
Stage Office for all the lines terminating at Glasgow.
Glasgow, January 5, 1854.

Shirley House,
FAYETTE, MO.
THE undersigned has opened a public House in Fayette, Mo., on the South-East Corner of the Public Square, in the buildings recently occupied by W. F. Birch, Esq., as a residence, where Boarders and Travellers shall receive
Every Necessary Attention.
In connection with this House entire new Stabling and a Carriage House has been built, which will be attended by the most careful and experienced hostlers, and conveyances will be furnished to any of the neighboring places.
JAMES A. SHIRLEY.
Fayette, Jan. 19 1854.

City Hotel,
LINNEUS, MO.
THE subscriber will open the above House in Linneus, on the 1st of April, at which time he will be prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers Public, in a style not inferior to any house in the country.
His table will at all times be supplied with every thing in season, and his bar with the choicest liquors, wines, Cigars, &c.
Good Stabling attached to the premises.
A call from his friends and the public is solicited.
m16-ly W. R. BRADLEY.

Smith's Hotel,
GLASGOW, MO.
The undersigned has opened a large and commodious Hotel between Second and Third, and Market and Howard streets, in this city.
His house is new and fitted up in the very best style, and has ample facilities for a first class hotel. He has spared no pains in making his rooms elegant and comfortable. His table will at all times be furnished in a manner to gratify the most reasonable wishes of his guests. The situation of his house is one of the most pleasant and healthy in this city.
There is a good, lively stable close at hand, where stock will be well attended to. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.
April 6
WM. N. SMITH.

Wanted.—We want to buy all the tow and flax linen, white linsey, jeans, feathers, butter, eggs, beeswax, and all kinds of produce the farmers may have to spare.
GREENBAUM & BARTHS.
Fayette, May 11.

SADDLE AND TRUNK MANUFACTORY.
WM. P. ROPER,
MANUFACTURER OF
SADDLES, HARNESS, TRUNKS,
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SADDLERY.
WATER STREET, GLASGOW, MO.
HAVING bought the interest of A. W. Roper, in the late firm of Roper & Brother, continuing the business at the old stand, where he would be pleased to have a call from the patrons of the old concern, and feels satisfied that he can make it to their interest to trade with him. His stock of work is very
LARGE AND COMPLETE,
and he will sell Saddles from one to two dollars cheaper than they have been sold in this place.
Call and See.
Glasgow, January 12, 1854—14

BOOK AND DRUG STORE.
FAYETTE, MO.
The subscriber begs to announce to his friends and the public generally, that his store is now open, and that he is selling at prices as low as any establishment in the country. In the Drug line will be found every article usually kept in Drug Stores, bought under his own supervision, and
Warranted Pure and Fresh.
Physicians and others can at all times be supplied at a small advance on cost.
Law, Theological, Historical, and every variety of School Books, which will be disposed of at a great reduction on former prices.
Thankful for past patronage, he respectfully solicits a call from all wanting anything in his line, satisfied that if good articles and low prices are any inducements, their wants can be easily supplied.
Fayette, January 12, 1854.

PAPER.
LETTER, Foolcap and Note Paper, for sale by the ream or quire, at the Fayette Drug and Book Store.
jan12 W. R. SNELSON.

Patent Medicines.
ALL the Patent Medicines worth having, can be had at manufacturers' prices, at the Fayette Drug and Book Store.
jan12 W. R. SNELSON.

PERFUMERY.—An endless variety for sale at the Fayette Drug and Book Store.
jan12 W. R. SNELSON.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.
I will sell to the highest bidder,
On Saturday, the 14th day of October next,
On the premises, the farm on which I now reside, containing 455 acres, 150 acres of which are under fence and in cultivation, and the balance in timber of a superior quality.
The location of the farm is very desirable, being situated 3 miles south of Glasgow, and bordering on the Missouri river, though not one foot of it is in bottom. There is on the place, and convenient to the house, a spring of good water as there is in the world, and which never fails, besides an abundance of springs interspersed over the place. There is a good orchard of Apples, Peaches, Cherries, &c.
The improvements consist of a good single-story frame dwelling, containing 5 rooms—3 below and two above—a very large tobacco barn—in a word, all necessary out-buildings. A further description is unnecessary, as it is presumed that those wishing to purchase will call and examine for themselves.
TERMS.—One half the purchase money will be required to be paid down, the other half in twelve months. Immediate possession will be given and an undisturbed title made.
Any further information regarding this place can be had by calling on the undersigned on the premises, H. H. Grogg, Glasgow, or C. B. Cason, near Brunswick.
REBECCA L. CASON.
May 18, 1854—14

GREAT CENTRAL RAILROAD LINE!
CANADA RAILWAY OPENED
From Detroit to Niagara Falls!
Forming a Direct and Connected Line of Railroad from Alton, Illinois, via Chicago, Detroit, Niagara Falls and Buffalo, to New York City.
PASSENGERS going East can now take the New Short Route, avoiding the many annoyances they have been subjected to in taking the South Shore Road around Lake Erie. The distance saved, the easy grades, and the large amount of Air Line, make it the
MOST DESIRABLE ROUTE
to
Niagara Falls, Buffalo, New York and Boston.

1st.—Morning Packet will leave St. Louis daily (Sundays excepted), from the foot of Washington Avenue, at 7 o'clock, a.m., connecting at Alton with the 10 o'clock, a.m. train for Chicago.
2d.—Evening Packet will leave at 4 o'clock, p.m., (Sundays excepted) connecting at Alton with the 9 o'clock, p.m. train for Chicago, Detroit, and all Eastern Cities, via the
GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.

Time from St. Louis to New York, 54 Hours!
Passengers by the Great Central Route will take one of the Passenger Packets from St. Louis to Alton, Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and New York, via the Illinois Central R. R. to LaSalle; at LaSalle the Chicago and Aurora R. R. to Chicago; at Chicago the Chicago and Detroit R. R. to Detroit; at Detroit the Great Western R. R. to Niagara Falls; at Niagara Falls the New York Central R. R. to New York and Boston.

Evening Express Train leaves Chicago daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 a.m.
Evening Express Train leaves Chicago daily (Sundays excepted) at 9 p.m.
Connecting at Detroit with Morning Express for Niagara Falls, arriving in Buffalo next morning, and New York next morning. Also at Detroit with the new, magnificent low-pressure steamers.

PLYMOUTH ROCK, CAPT. WILGOWSKI,
WESTERN WORLD, CAPT. STANKARD,
MAY FLOWER, CAPT. HEDRON.
Will run daily between Detroit and Buffalo on the north shore of Lake Erie, and through without landing.
These splendid boats are unequalled for their size, magnificence and speed by any steamers in the world.
Lines of first-class, low-pressure boats also run daily between Detroit and Cleveland, Detroit and Sandusky, Detroit and Sault Ste. Marie and Lake Superior.

Passengers by this line on arriving at Detroit, and going farther East, have the liberty of taking the boats or the G. W. (Canada) Railroad at their option. Morning train from Chicago connects at Michigan City with N. A. & S. L. Lafayette, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Dayton, Belfontaine, Columbus, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.
Passengers taking this route will find new and commodious cars, gentlemanly conductors, and attentive baggage masters.
Baggage checked from Chicago to Niagara Falls, without exchange of checks.
THROUGH TICKETS
May be procured at the Office of the Michigan Central Railroad Company,
No. 27 Fourth street, opposite Platters' House, and from J. B. Carson, No. 28 Levee, or 56 Commercial Street, and from the Agents at the Packet, and at the Book Store of Messrs. Kellenberger & Atter, Third street, Alton, and from R. Brower, Springfield, Illinois.
G. D. SIBLEY, AGT. M. C. R. R.
May 4, 1854—14

JEWELRY! JEWELRY!
HENRY W. KUHN,
FAYETTE, MO.,
Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Howard county, that with an experience of 15 years in this community, he has again opened a large and splendid assortment of
Fine Gold and Silver Watches.
Clocks, Castors, Breastpins, Rings, Accordions, Flutes, fine gold neck and Fob Chains, Spectacles, &c., &c.
Silver Table and Tea Spoons,
Toys for children, Razors and Strops, fine Cloth Brushes, &c.
Watches and Clocks repaired—all articles warranted.
Grateful for the patronage of former friends, he confidently expects, by strict attention to his business, to receive that of the entire public.
Shop at Smith & Maugh's Drug Store.
Fayette, May 4, 1854.

CLARKE, RATCLIFFE & CO.,
TRANSPORTATION AGENTS
—AND—
General Commission Merchants,
No. 47 COMMERCIAL STREET,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
AGENTS for the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, Freight receipts through to New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore, by the above line.
No Commission charged for Forwarding and Receiving Freight going East.
We have an open POLICY OF INSURANCE which will cover all shipments to our address when advised by letter per mail, or when endorsed on bills of lading before or at time of shipment.
Goods consigned to our care will meet with dispatch.
BE SURE TO MARK TO OUR CARE.
Feb 2, 1854—14

Under Garments.
Silk, woolen and cotton undershirts and drawers, all kinds and prices.
ap13 A. STROUSE & CO.

The Glasgow Times.

Single copies of THE TIMES, put up in wrappers, can always be had at the office, at five cents a copy.

Yearly advertisers are restricted to their legitimate business. Other advertisements will be charged at regular rates.

No charge for inserting deaths, but a charge of fifty cents per square will be made for obituary notices.

The charge for marriage notices is left to the bridegroom, and will be acknowledged in the paper.

Where Editorial notice of advertisements is requested, it will be given and charged for.

North Missouri Rail Road.
We take the following extracts from an article in the St. Louis Intelligencer, on the subject of the North Missouri Rail Road—

"The means at the command of the company are such as give it a reasonable expectation, indeed a moral certainty, of exhausting in this way the promised credit of the State. The company has one million dollars in city and county subscriptions, five hundred thousand in each, payable in bonds which the contractors take at par, and which are, therefore, as good as cash; more than one hundred thousand individual subscriptions in St. Louis county, also as good as cash; three hundred thousand subscribed by contractors; one hundred thousand subscribed by St. Charles county; fifty thousand by Warren county; besides other subscriptions which will make the means of the company one million seven hundred thousand dollars; the remaining three hundred thousand it is believed that it will not be difficult to raise by subscription amongst those to whom the road will be an immediate and incalculable benefit, and thus the two millions required to entitle the company to the whole of the State credit will be made up.

The estimated cost of the Road from St. Louis to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad is seven million dollars, including every cost for locomotives, road bed, and everything needed to make the road complete.—It is evident then, that further help will be needed from the State and from other sources. One million more of State credit, and one million five hundred thousand more of subscriptions, would, it is supposed, so far complete the road to the Iowa State line, as to enable the Company to raise the means without trouble on the Company's bonds to do the balance of the work.

The road is under contract to be completed from here to St. Charles by 17th May, 1855, and in two and a half years, from 17th of last May, to the Hannibal and St. Joseph line of railroad. There are now over 300 men at work on the road from St. Louis to St. Charles, and in three weeks the contractors will be at work with a large force on the first forty miles beyond St. Charles, and it is expected the last work will be ready nearly as soon as that between St. Louis and St. Charles. The people of St. Louis, and those interested in the matter, may, therefore, feel assured that they will, by the fall of 1855, be able to travel some forty miles beyond St. Charles by the North Missouri Railroad, provided State and city and county bonds can be negotiated at anything like reasonable rates; and it is almost certain that city and county bonds must get better when capitalists look into the immense property owned by the city and county, and the comparative smallness of the debt of each.—State bonds will, undoubtedly keep good.—All other counties besides St. Louis raise their subscriptions by taxation. They would be valueless otherwise to the company. St. Louis city and county subscription paid in bonds, are taken by contractors, as before stated at par, so that it makes it as good as cash to the company.

Nothing is needed now, but the manifestation of a liberal spirit towards the road, to secure its speedy completion to the fullest extent. Its importance to St. Louis, and to the whole line of country through which it is to pass, it would be hard to over-rate. It runs, or is intended to run, and will run when completed, centrally along the ridge formed by the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, at a sufficient distance from either to secure it from all competition from them in the way of trade. It runs through a rich country, whose unmeasured wealth, otherwise destined to be lost to us, it will at once develop, increase, and pour into our lap.—The directory at least are not backward in this matter, they have given the subject that examination which has left upon their minds a profound conviction of the importance of the work to St. Louis and the country along its route. They may be relied upon to do their part towards the consummation of this great enterprise, and will leave no stone unturned to hasten the events. Give them the sinews of war, and they will speedily prosecute the struggle to victory.

Those especially interested in the work, —and what man who makes the interests of this section of country his own, is not?—have great reason to congratulate themselves upon the happy auspices under which the work is being carried on. The management of the road has been such as must secure the approbation and confidence of all; the contractors, each in his locality, have pushed, and are pushing on the work with the greatest zeal. We commend it to the warm sympathies of our fellow citizens and our farmers, especially to the north, as one of the enterprises with which their future prosperity is very intimately bound up.

Naming Children.
The Statesman perpetrates the following good story:

We cannot speak with any degree of certainty as to whether it is a prevailing custom to endow the mother with the right to christen the first, the father to name the next, and so on alternately; we only know that this rule was established between a certain couple of our acquaintance. The wife (as is the case with most wives) was a pious woman; and like most pious women, had strong predilection for Scriptural names.—For some weeks prior to the advent which was to constitute her a mother, she had been turning over the leaves of the Bible in search of a name to bestow upon the little issue.—Having had a presentiment that it was to be a male, the name of course must be applicable to that gender. The selection being finally made, the same was written on a piece of paper, which was carefully folded up and deposited for safe keeping.

Time rolled on, and the already happy pair became doubly blessed. Bounteous Providence presented them with one more than they had prayed for—a male and female. When the day for christening arrived, the lady handed her liege the folded scrap, saying, "Here is the name I've selected for our boy." Upon opening the paper, the husband's eye caught the Scriptural name (with a slight deviation from correct orthography) of "Je-ho-a-phat."

"Very beautiful indeed!" exclaimed the husband, "and to maintain a similarity, I christen our girl 'Je-mor-a-phat.'"

"But recollect," said the wife, "I am to choose for the next!"

"I don't think there will be any next to choose for," said the discomfited husband, as he left the house on urgent business.

The Marriage Ceremony.
An anecdote is related by Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, to this effect—

A couple came to me one night and wished me to join them in wedlock. I consented to perform the ceremony, and said to the man—

"Do you take this woman to be your wedded wife?"

"Certainly," he replied.

"Do you take this man to be your lawful husband?"

"Yes I do."

"Then you are man and wife—that's all."

"Is that all?"

"Yes."

"Well," she remarked, "what's such a mighty affair after all?"

The Athenaeum says the following inscription is copied from a church-yard in Essex:

Here lies the man Richard
And Mary his wife;
Their surname was Pritchard—
They lived without strife,
And the reason was plain;
They bounded in riches.
They had no cure of pain,
And the wife wore the breeches!

Some one has sent the Governor of New Hampshire "a beautifully constructed fishing pole."

We think it a very appropriate present as New Hampshire furnished the most scaly administration we ever had.

As the lovely cedar is green throughout the barrenness of winter, so shall the christian alone flourish amid the winter of death, and bloom in immortality.

THE SILENT WOMAN.—Madame Righter the wife of a law officer of Versailles, while talking in the presence of a numerous party, dropped some remarks which were out of place, though not important. Her husband reprimanded her before the whole company, saying—

"Silence, Madame, you are a fool!"

She lived twenty or thirty years afterwards and never uttered a single word, even to her children. A pretended friend was committed in her presence, in the hope of taking her by surprise, but without effect, and nothing could induce her to speak.—When her consent was required for the marriage of any of her children she bowed her head and signed the contract.

HARD TALK.—The National Democrat a hard organ, conducted by a hard editor in a hard article on the Custom House, uses the following hard language:

"There are now at responsible posts in that place forty or fifty thieves, boxers, shoulder biters, thimble riggers, pugilists, assassins and common blackguards, who would lick all creation if their masters are disturbed. If the President were to attempt to put other men in their places they would have their eyes knocked out, if, indeed, the Custom House were not burnt down over their heads."

Japan Items.
The sloop-of-war Saratoga, which arrived at Boston last week, gives, through one of her officers, some interesting facts respecting the Japanese. The Saratoga was at Jeddah for a considerable time.

THE JAPANESE AT DINNER.—It was exceedingly difficult to obtain any kind of meat to the country, although the Japanese were very willing to partake of the meats that were offered on board the ship. The most solid part of their food consisted of serpins or craw fish, and a dish the Americans supposed to be a species of snake, which was probably a kind of fish. They have a custom at the table which shows that they take thought of the morrow; after eating they deliberately proceed to take away with them any article of food of which they are particularly fond, and for this purpose provide themselves with paper wrappers previous to dining. At a dinner given by the officers of the ship one day, a chief carefully enveloped a whole chicken in a number of papers, and carried it off first offering papers to others for similar use. Their mode of cooking is doubtless more pleasing to themselves than to our people, for they are not over nice in preparing their food.

JAPANESE DRESS.—Their mode of settling affairs of honor is very singular and worthy of the attention of gentlemen who have occasion to adjust such matters. If one gentleman insults another to such a degree that the affront should be settled by death, the insulted party disembowels himself with a sharp knife, which he always carries, and now comes the "satisfactorious" insulting party or person who has given the affront, must imitate the example of his opponent with the alternative of being regarded a consummate coward, whom the friend of the former may kill at the first opportunity, as he would a dog.

PISTOLS AND LOCOMOTIVES.—They did not know the use of the locomotive, and at first seemed to regard the model as a toy; but the engine was soon put in motion and a rapid speed attained. They were delighted with the boats, Colt's repeaters, carbines, telegraph, &c., but they did not regard the agricultural implements very favorably.

STRENGTH OF THE JAPANESE.—The working class of people are very stout and athletic one of them can take a bag of rice which a strong American cannot lift, and throw it on his shoulder with perfect ease. They throw themselves to hardships, and were sometimes seen by our informant almost naked, although the weather was very cold.

The Death of Mechanic Art.
In a letter on what we had seen abroad, Wendell Phillips observes:

"In Italy you will see a man breaking up his land with two oxen and the rest of a tree for a plow while he is dressed in skins with the hair on. In Rome, Vienna, and Dresden, if you hire a man to saw your wood, he does not bring his horse. He never had one, or his father before him. But puts one end of the saw on the ground, and the other on his breast, and taking the wood in his hand, rubs against the saw. It is a solemn fact that in Florence, a city filled with the triumph of art, there is not a single auger, and if a carpenter would bore a hole he does it with a red hot poker! This results not from the want of industry, but of sagacity of thought. The people are by no means idle. They toil early and late, men, women and children, with an industry that shames a labor-saving Yankee. Thus he makes labor that the poor may live. In Rome charcoal is principally used for fuel, and you will see a string of twenty mules bringing little sacks of it upon their backs, when one mule would draw it all in a cart, and so he keeps his mules and feeds them. This is from no want of industry, but there is no competition. A Yankee always looks haggard and nervous, as though he were chasing a dollar. With us money is everything; and when we go abroad we are surprised to find that the dollar has ceased to be almighty. If a Yankee refuses to do a job for fifty cents, he will probably do it for a dollar, and will certainly do it for five.—But one of the lazzaroni of Naples, who has earned two cents and eaten them, will work no more that day if you offer him ever so large a sum. He has earned enough for the day and wants no more. So there is no eagerness for making money, no motive for it, and everybody moves slowly."

The Sloop-of-war Saratoga.—It was exceedingly difficult to obtain any kind of meat to the country, although the Japanese were very willing to partake of the meats that were offered on board the ship. The most solid part of their food consisted of serpins or craw fish, and a dish the Americans supposed to be a species of snake, which was probably a kind of fish. They have a custom at the table which shows that they take thought of the morrow; after eating they deliberately proceed to take away with them any article of food of which they are particularly fond, and for this purpose provide themselves with paper wrappers previous to dining. At a dinner given by the officers of the ship one day, a chief carefully enveloped a whole chicken in a number of papers, and carried it off first offering papers to others for similar use. Their mode of cooking is doubtless more pleasing to themselves than to our people, for they are not over nice in preparing their food.

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STRENGTH OF THE JAPANESE.—The working class of people are very stout and athletic one of them can take a bag of rice which a strong American cannot lift, and throw it on his shoulder with perfect ease. They throw themselves to hardships, and were sometimes seen by our informant almost naked, although the weather was very cold.

The Death of Mechanic Art.
In a letter on what we had seen abroad, Wendell Phillips observes:

"In Italy you will see a man breaking up his land with two oxen and the rest of a tree for a plow while he is dressed in skins with the hair on. In Rome, Vienna, and Dresden, if you hire a man to saw your wood, he does not bring his horse. He never had one, or his father before him. But puts one end of the saw on the ground, and the other on his breast, and taking the wood in his hand, rubs against the saw. It is a solemn fact that in Florence, a city filled with the triumph of art, there is not a single auger, and if a carpenter would bore a hole he does it with a red hot poker! This results not from the want of industry, but of sagacity of thought. The people are by no means idle. They toil early and late, men, women and children, with an industry that shames a labor-saving Yankee. Thus he makes labor that the poor may live. In Rome charcoal is principally used for fuel, and you will see a string of twenty mules bringing little sacks of it upon their backs, when one mule would draw it all in a cart, and so he keeps his mules and feeds them. This is from no want of industry, but there is no competition. A Yankee always looks haggard and nervous, as though he were chasing a dollar. With us money is everything; and when we go abroad we are surprised to find that the dollar has ceased to be almighty. If a Yankee refuses to do a job for fifty cents, he will probably do it for a dollar, and will certainly do it for five.—But one of the lazzaroni of Naples, who has earned two cents and eaten them, will work no more that day if you offer him ever so large a sum. He has earned enough for the day and wants no more. So there is no eagerness for making money, no motive for it, and everybody moves slowly."

The Sloop-of-war Saratoga.—It was exceedingly difficult to obtain any kind of meat to the country, although the Japanese were very willing to partake of the meats that were offered on board the ship. The most solid part of their food consisted of serpins or craw fish, and a dish the Americans supposed to be a species of snake, which was probably a kind of fish. They have a custom at the table which shows that they take thought of the morrow; after eating they deliberately proceed to take away with them any article of food of which they are particularly fond, and for this purpose provide themselves with paper wrappers previous to dining. At a dinner given by the officers of the ship one day, a chief carefully enveloped a whole chicken in a number of papers, and carried it off first offering papers to others for similar use. Their mode of cooking is doubtless more pleasing to themselves than to our people, for they are not over nice in preparing their food.

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